

the second is an addition to the Croydon list of Evans and Evans. On 26th June an unexpected visitor was *Apetele alni* (L.). I have written elsewhere of the *Calimorpha dominula* (L.) seen by Dr. McNulty and me at Abinger Hammer. On the debit side there have been no *Sphinx ligustri* (L.) this year in Selsdon where it is usually common.

4. The numbers of insects in the trap this year have been incredible. From the 25th June to 5th July the average per night was 1,308. Maximum 1,640, minimum 1,069. Prior to this the 1,000 level has only been passed on four nights in the last five years. On the 26th June 113 species of macro were recorded. The average species per night for the above dates was 89. A comparison with the last two years is revealing:

	June	July
1974 ... ..	4,475	4,479
1975 ... ..	3,333	7,896
1976 ... ..	14,108	13,755

Bearing in mind the mild winter, the old adage "That a mild winter yields a poor season to follow", is not true in this case. It is probably true that moth populations are usually much greater than we imagine in the lean years and that it only needs the right flying conditions to bring them out. In June, 1973 my trap totals for the month were 5,468, of which 2,638 were recorded on the night of 26th (the record for my garden). On that night the lowest temperature was 69°F. and the R.H. 96%

Readers will remember that on some nights this year collecting in woodlands was all but impossible after about 23.30 hours because of the sheer volume of insects. We shall pay for it next year as we count the cost of colonies and species destroyed by fire. How much of our heathlands will never recover but will be taken over by that horrid bracken?

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A NEW FORM OF *CERCOPIS VULNERATA* ILL. (HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA: CICADOIDEA). — In May of 1975, while in the Cranleigh area of Surrey, I found a small number of a new form of *C. vulnerata* with grey-brown and black markings instead of the usual red and black. One of these specimens was sent to Dr. W. J. Le Quesne who confirmed that, to the best of his knowledge, it had not been previously recorded; this specimen has now been lodged with the British Museum (Natural History). Also in this area was a pink and black form.

I returned to the same area this June, 1976, and found both the brown form and the pink intermediate form, in both sexes, from an area covering a  $\frac{1}{4}$  square mile. On this visit I collected a number of females and have set up individual cages to begin looking at the genetics of this new form and am now waiting until spring and, hopefully, the next generation.

If anyone has come across these forms before I would very much appreciate hearing about them. — DIANNE O. GIBSON, High Close, Thorsway, Wirral, Merseyside, L48 2JJ.